

Proto-Azorean

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Proto-Azorean	
Type	Fusional
Alignment	Nominative-accusative
Head direction	Initial
Tonal	No
Declensions	Yes
Conjugations	Yes
Genders	Masculine, Feminine, Neuter
Nouns decline according to...	
Case	Number
Definiteness	Gender
Verbs conjugate according to...	
Voice	Mood
Person	Number
Tense	Aspect
Meta-information	
Progress	100%
Statistics	
Nouns	100%
Verbs	100%
Adjectives	100%

Syntax	100%
Words	10 of 10
	
Creator	TheWriter8

Proto-Azorean is a conlang made for an alternate-history scenario. It's based on the idea of a roman settlement and later abandonment of the archipelago of the Azores in the Atlantic, with the language being an isolated evolution of Classical Latin on the islands.

This scenario and conlang will likely not be too accurate to what could be a plausible timeline involving this idea, i will resign myself from plausability in many cases in order to make the conlang and scenario more interesting. Also, i don't have a lot of knowledge about the cultures and topics involved, most research is being done on-the-fly, so expect a lot of things to be wrong.

Suggestions and feedback are appreciated, anyone willing to contribute can use the talk page or talk with me on Discord (username on my profile).

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Introduction

The islands of the Azores were discovered a few decades after the conquest of the native Lusitanians (c. 138 BCE and later), maybe around the 100s to the 80s BCE. Roman settlement would proceed normally for the next 50 to 70 years, with yearly shipments bringing new inhabitants, books and news to the islands and taking wood and other local resources to Europe.

This process would end during the 20-30 years that precede the end of the Roman Republic (c. 50 to 27 BCE), when shipments were frozen and the islands' inhabitants were left for themselves. This situation becomes permanent once the Roman Empire is established and many other matters in Europe distract Rome from, and ultimately causes it to forget about, the settlements on the islands.

Proto-Azorean covers the period of active roman settlement in the archipelago and the first few decades after the abandonment (maybe c. 100s to 1 BCE). Native speakers of Classical Latin settled the island, mainly from the recently conquered lands of the Lusitanians (at that point part of Hispania Ulterior), but also a few families and elites from Italy and North Africa, as well as a minority of native lusitanians.

Proto-Azorean was still pretty much recognizable as Latin, but the changes that occurred over this period were relatively more intense than other regions of the republic in this period due to moderate isolation and contact between different peoples on the islands.

Phonology

Vowels

Height/Backness	Front	Near-front	Central	Back
High	i i: y y:		ɨ ʉ	u u:
Near-high		ɥ		
High-mid	e e: ø ø:			o o:
Low-mid	ɛ ɛ:			ɔ ɔ:
Near-low			ə	

Low	a a:			ɑ ɑ:

Consonants

Manner/Place		Labial	Labio-dental	Coronal	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Plosive		p b		t d		k ɡ (kʷ ɡʷ)	ʔ
Affricate		bβ	pf	dz		gɣ	
Fricative			f	s z	ç		h
Nasal		m		n		ŋ	
Approximant				ɹ	j	w	
Lateral	Affricate			tɬ			
	Fricative			ɬ			

Grammar

Nouns

Nouns in Proto-Azorean have three main cases:

1. The Nominative Case, which is used to mark the performer of a verb (subject of intransitive and transitive clauses).
2. The Accusative Case, which is used to mark the target/object of a verb (direct object of transitive clauses).
3. The Dative Case, which is used to mark the recipient/beneficiary of a verb (indirect object of transitive clauses).

These cases are commonly used and survive past Proto-Azorean with only small changes.

Additionally, there are two more cases that become weaker in Proto-Azorean:

1. The Genitive Case, which is mainly used to mark the possessor or target of a relationship with a previous noun.
2. The Ablative Case, which is mainly used to mark the origin or source of movement.

These weaker cases are commonly left aside in place of other ways of expressing the same meaning:

- For the Ablative Case, the use of "ab" [ˈa.bə] with the Nominative Case became more common.
 - See Proto-Azorean ablative form roma [ˈɹõ:.ma] (from Classical Latin roma [ˈro:.ma:]),

which began being replaced with ab roma ['abə 'ɹõ:.ma] or roma ab ['ɹõ:.ma 'abə]

- For the Genitive Case, the use of "de" [de:] with the Nominative Case became more common.
- See Proto-Azorean genitive form malci ['ma:l.ki] (from Classical Latin marci ['ma:r.ki:]), which began being replaced with de malcos [de: 'ma:l.kos]

The Vocative Case of Classical Latin was already not in use in the islands, so it disappeared earlier than other cases.

Noun Declensions

The original 5 declensions from Classical Latin underwent deep changes as the phonological evolution of Proto-Azorean and changes in use of certain words and forms by the azoreans caused many forms to merge together.

The dative case of the declensions suffer a strong process of regularization, which results in 4 terminations for the dative at this stage of the language.

A similar process also occurs with forms that look the same, such as the plural masculine accusative form of the second declension, this results in the most distinct form taking over for both numbers. The distinct neuter forms of the declensions suffered the most intense merging, resulting in a single form for both numbers of the nominative and accusative.

Case/Declension	First Declension (-a/-ae)		Second Declension (-os/-um)			
	Singular	Plural	Singular Masculine	Plural Masculine	Singular Neuter	Plural Neuter
Nominative	-a /a/	-ae /ε/	-os /os/	-i /i/	-a /a/	
Accusative	-am /ă/	-as /as/	-um /ũ/			
Dative	-is /is/					
Case/Declension	Second Declension (-ios/-ium)					
	Singular Masculine		Plural Masculine	Singular Neuter	Plural Neuter	
Nominative	-ios / ⁱ os/		-ii /i::/	-ia / ⁱ a/		
Accusative	-ium / ⁱ ũ/					
Dative	-iis /i::s/					

The third declension originally had nouns that ended in consonants, such as nox and pars. But during the evolution of Proto-Azorean, these irregular forms went obsolete, with the plural

nominative form taking it's place. These changes made the third declension and the fifth declension's -es ending sound identical, which made the two merge.

While the fifth declension still exists, it only exists for nouns that end in -ies, and it looks basically identical to the third declension.

The same thing happened with the fourth declension, whose -us ending merged with the second declension, leaving the fourth declension to only represent nouns ending in -u.

Case/Declension	Third Declension (-es)		Fourth Declension (-u)		Fifth Declension (-ies)	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nominative	-es /es/		-u /u/	-ua / ^w a/	-ies / ^j es/	
Accusative	-em /ẽ/		-us /us/	-uum /ũ::/	-iem / ^j ẽ/	
Dative	-ibos /i.bos/				-iebos / ^j e:.bos/	

Pronouns

Personal Pronouns

Pronoun / Case	1st Person Singular ego (I)	1st Person Plural nos (we)	2nd Person Singular tu (you)	2nd Person Plural vos (youse/y'all)	3rd Person Singular/Plural se, sui (him/her/itself, oneself, themselves)
Nominative	ego /'ɛ.gɔ/	nos / 'no:s/	tu /'tu:/	vos /'wo:s/	su /'su:/ ¹
Accusative	me /'me:/		te /'te:/		se /'se:/
Dative	mihi / 'mi.hi/	nobis / 'no:.bis/	tebi / 'te.bi/	vobis / 'wo:.bis/	sebi /'se.bi/
Genitive	mei /'mej/	nostir / 'nos.ti-/	tui /'tuj/	vestir /'wɛs.ti-/	sui /'suj/
Genitive Partitive	-	nosturm / 'nos.tũ-/	-	vesturm / 'wɛs.tũ-/	-

1. A new third person pronoun "su" develops from analogy with the second person pronouns. It makes company with the gendered "es/ia/ede" (Classical Latin is/ea/id).

Possessive Pronouns

Gender, Number / Person	Singular Masculine	Singular Feminine	Plural Masculine	Plural Feminine	Neuter
1st Person Singular (my, mine)	meus / 'mews/	mia /'m ⁱ a/	mei /'me:j/	meae / 'mɛ::/	meum / 'mēw/
2nd Person Singular (your, yours)	tuos /'t ^w os/	tua /'t ^w a/	tui /'t ^w i:/	tuae /'t ^w ɛ:/	tuum /'tū::/
3rd Person (his, her, its, theirs)	suos /'s ^w os/	sua /'s ^w a/	sui /'s ^w i:/	suae /'s ^w ɛ:/	suum /'sū::/
1st Person Plural (our, ours)	noster / 'nɔs.tɛ-/	nostar / 'nɔs.ta-/	nostir / 'nɔs.ti:/	nostaer / 'nɔs.tɛ:/	nosturm / 'nɔs.tũ-/
2nd Person Plural (your, yours)	vester / 'wɛs.tɛ-/	vestar / 'wɛs.ta-/	vestir / 'wɛs.ti:/	vestaer / 'wɛs.tɛ:/	vesturm / 'wɛs.tũ-/

Gendered Demonstrative Pronouns

	Singular		Plural		Neuter
	Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine	
Nominative	es /'es/	ia /'ja/	ii /'i::/	iae /'jɛ:/	eds /'edz/
Accusative	eum /'ēw/	iam /'jã:/	ios /'jo:s/	ias /'ja:s/	
Dative	ei /'e:j/		eis /'e:js/		ei /'e:j/
Genitive	eios /'ɛj.jos/		iorum /'jo:..ũ/	iarum /'ja:..ũ/	eios /'ɛj.jos/

1. The gendered weak demonstratives were becoming more commonly used as third person pronouns, together with the newly-developed su. The result of this collision will vary depending on the dialect later in the language's evolution.
2. Different from regular nouns, the genitive form of these nouns was still in common use, with only the ablative disappearing during Proto-Azorean.

Interrogative Pronouns

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Case / Gender	Masculine Singular	Feminine Singular	Neuter	Masculine Plural	Feminine Plural
Nominative (who is?)	ques /'k ^w es/		queds / 'k ^w edz/	qui /'k ^w i/	quae /'k ^w ɛ:/
Accusative (who did?)	quem /'k ^w ẽ/			quos /'k ^w os/	quas /'k ^w as/
Dative (to whom?)	quoi /'k ^w ɔj/			quebos /'k ^w e.bos/	
Ablative (from where?)	quo /'k ^w o/				
Genitive (whose?)	coiios /'koj.jos/			quorum / 'k ^w oː.ɹũ/	quarum / 'k ^w aː.ɹũ/

Other Pronouns

Type / Gender	Masculine Singular	Feminine Singular	Masculine Plural	Feminine Plural	Neuter
Demonstrative Proximal	hec /'he.ki/	haec /'hɛː.ki/	hi /'hi:/	hae /'hɛ:/	hoc /'hɔ.kɨ/
Demonstrative Medial	este /'es.tɛ/	esta /'es.ta/	esti /'es.ti/	este /'es.tɛ:/	estods /'es.todz/
Demonstrative Distal	olle /'ɔl.lɛ/	olla /'ɔl.la/	olli /'ɔl.li/	olle /'ɔl.lɛ:/	ollods /'ɔl.lodz/
Intensive	epse /'ep.sɛ/	epsa /'ep.sa/	epsi /'ep.si/	epse /'ep.sɛ:/	epsum /'ep.sũ/
Relative	quei /'kʷɛj/				

Other Grammatical Elements

Postpositions

Particle	Latin Form	Required Noun Case	Meaning/Purpose
azvorsos /az, 'wɔː.sos/	<i>advorsus</i> (Old Latin)	Accusative	towards, against (also an adverb)

apor /'a.pɔ:/	<i>apor</i>	Accusative	at, by, near, among; before, in the presence of, in the writings of, in view of
aps /'aps/	<i>abs</i>	Nominative	from; down from; at, in, on
apsque / 'ap.skʷɛ/	<i>absque</i> (archaic)	Nominative	without, apart from
at /'a.tɐ/	<i>at</i>	Accusative	towards, to, at
cercum / 'ke.kũ/	<i>circum</i>	Accusative	about, around, near; regarding, concerning
ces /'kes/	<i>cis</i>	Accusative	on, the near side of, short of
cetar /'ke.ta:/	<i>citrā</i>	Accusative	on this side of
coſſae / 'ko:s.sɛ/	<i>causſae</i> (genitive)	Accusative	for the sake of
com /'kɔ̃/	<i>contrā</i> (analogy with <i>in</i> and <i>ex</i>)	Accusative	against, opposite to, contrary to, in return to
coram / 'ko:.ɹã/	<i>cōram</i>	Nominative	in the presence of, before (someone)
cum /'kũ/	<i>cum</i>	Accusative	with
de /'de:/	<i>dē</i>	Nominative	from, concerning, about; down from, out of
endo /'ẽ.do/	endo (Old Latin)	Accusative	in, among, at, on (space); during, at (time); into, onto, to; about, respecting; according to
entar /'ẽ.ta:/	<i>intrā</i>	Accusative	within, inside; during; in less than
enter /'ẽ.tɛ:/	<i>inter</i>	Accusative	between, among; during, while
ex /'ɛks/	<i>ex</i>	Nominative	out of, from
extar /'ɛk.sta:/	<i>extrā</i>	Accusative	outside of, beyond
	<i>fīnis, fīne</i> or		

finaz /'fĩ:.nãz/	<i>fīnī</i> (with "at" at the end)	Nominative	up to
infar /'ĩ:.fa-/	<i>īnfrā</i>	Accusative	below
ioxta /'jok.sta/	<i>iūxtā</i>	Accusative	nearly; near, close to, just as
ob /'ɔ:.bʊ-/	<i>ob</i>	Accusative	to, towards; on account of, according to, because of, due to, for (the purpose of); facing
outar / 'ow.ta:/	<i>ultrā</i>	Accusative	beyond
paer /'pɛ:/	<i>prae</i>	Accusative	before (also an adverb), in front of, because of
paerter / 'pɛ:.tɛ-/	<i>praeter</i>	Accusative	beyond; more than
penes / 'pɛ̃.nɛ̃s/	<i>penes</i>	Accusative	Under one's government or command; In one's disposal or custody;
per /'pɛ-/	<i>per</i>	Accusative	through, by means of; during
pone /'põ:.nɛ̃/	<i>pōne</i>	Accusative	behind; in the rear of
por /'po:/	<i>prō</i>	Accusative	for, on behalf of; before; in front, instead of; about; according to; as, like; as befitting
porpder / 'pɔʔ.dɛ-/	<i>propter</i>	Accusative	near, close to, hard by; because of, on account of, for; (rare) through, by means of
porpe / 'pɔ:.pɛ/	<i>prope</i>	Accusative	near, towards, about (in time)
poste /'pɔs.tɛ/	<i>poste</i> (Old Latin)	Accusative	behind (of space); afterwards, after (of time)
quam /'kʷã:/	<i>clam</i>	Accusative	without the knowledge of, unknown to
secundum /sɛ 'kõ.dũ/	<i>secundum</i>	Accusative	next, along, according to

sob /'so.bʊ/	<i>sub</i>	Accusative	under, up to, close to (of a motion); until; beneath, towards; about, around (time)
soparz / 'so.pɑːz/	<i>suprā</i>	Accusative	above, over, more than, before
sopder / 'soʔ.dɛ/	<i>subter</i>	Accusative	under, following (in order or rank); in the reign of
soper /'so.pɛ/	<i>super</i>	Accusative	above, over, beyond; during; concerning, regarding, about
tarns /'tãːs/	<i>trāns</i>	Accusative	across, beyond
tenos / 'tɛ.nõs/	<i>tenus</i>	Accusative	right up to, as far as, just as far as;

Conjunctions

Conjunction	Etymology	Meaning/Purpose
ac /a.ke/	ac	than (comparative), rather than
atque /a.te.kʷɛ/	atque	and, yet, and yet, nevertheless (often used instead of et)
atqui /a.te.kʷi/	atqui	but anyhow, still
dommodo /dõm.mõ.dɔ/	dummodo	(Subjunctive) long enough for, until provided that, as long as
donique /dõː.nĩ.kʷɛ/	donique (Old Latin)	until, as long as, while (past)
egeter /e.ge.to/	igitur	then, consequently whenever, when
ergo		

/ɛ̃.go/	ergo	therefore, thus
et /ɛ.ti/	et	both, both... and
etenim /ɛ.tɛ.nĩ/	etenim	as a matter of fact
etiamsi /ɛ.tʲǎ̃.si/	etiamsi	even if, albeit, though
exparte /ɛk.spɑ̃.tɛ/	ex parte	to the extent that
nam /nã:/	nam	because, since, for
namve /nãŋ.wɛ/	namque	for indeed (emphasis)
ne /ne:/	ne	lest
nec /nɛ.ki/	nec	nor, neither
nedum /nẽ.dũ/	nedum	let alone
nei /nẽj/	nei (Old Latin)	no, not, don't
nese /ne.se/	nisi	unless, except
ot /o.tʊ/	aut	or, either... or, or else

otei /'o.tɛj/	utei (Old Latin)	in order to
otem /'o.tɛ̃/	autem	but, however
quandiu /'kʷã.dju/	quamdiu (originally an adverb)	during, while (present)
quandoquedem /'kʷãdɔ.kʷe.dẽ/	quandoquidem	seeing as, seeing that, since indeed
-que /'kʷɛ/	-que	(enclitic) and
quim /'kʷĩ:/	quin	who not, who doesn't without (event), that... not...
quomenos /'kʷõ..mẽ.nõs/	quominus	that not, which not, which doesn't
quods /'kʷɔdz/	quod	regarding, as to the fact that, whereas
seive /'sɛ.ɥɛ/	seive (Old Latin)	whether... or...
si /'si:/	si	if, supposing that
sicoz /'si:.koz/	sicut	as, just as, like
sin /'sĩ:/	sin	but if, if however, if on the contrary
-ve		

/wɛ/	-ve	(enclitic) or
veu /ˈwɛw/	vel	even, even that

Numerals

One (1)

Case / Gender, Type	Cardinal			Ordinal		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neu.	Masc.	Fem.	Neu.
Nominative	oenons / 'ø̃ː.nɔ̃s/	oenam / 'ø̃ː.nã/	oenum / 'ø̃ː.nũ/	pirmons / 'pʁ̥ː.mõs/	pirmam / 'pʁ̥ː.mã/	pirmum / 'pʁ̥ː.mũ/
Accusative						
Dative	oenom / 'ø̃ː.nɔ̃/	oenaem / 'ø̃ː.nɛ̃ː/	oenim / 'ø̃ː.nĩ/	pirmom / 'pʁ̥ː.mõ/	pirmaem / 'pʁ̥ː.mɛ̃ː/	pirmim / 'pʁ̥ː.mĩ/
Case / Type	Adverbial	Proportional / Multiplier	Distributive		Collective	Fractional
Nominative	semeu / 'sɛ̃.mɛ̃w/	simpleces / 'sɛ̃.ʃɛ.kes/	pirvm / 'pʁ̥ː.w/		concorsum / 'kõ.ko̥.sũ/	sollum / 'sɔl.lũ/
Accusative		simplecem / 'sɛ̃.ʃɛ.kẽ/				
Dative		simpleci / 'sɛ̃.ʃɛ.ki/	pirvo / 'pʁ̥ː.wo/	concorso / 'kõ.ko̥.so/	sollo / 'sɔl.lo/	

Two (2)

Case / Gender, Type	Cardinal			Ordinal		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neu.	Masc.	Fem.	Neu.
Nominative	duos / 'dʷos/	duae /'dʷɛ/	duo /'dʷɔ/	aider / 'aj.dɛ̃-/	aidera / 'aj.dɛ̃.ʁa/	aiderum / 'aj.dɛ̃.ʁũ/
Accusative		duas / 'dʷas/			aideram / 'aj.dɛ̃.ʁã/	
Dative	duobos / 'dʷo:.bos/	duabos / 'dʷa:.bos/	duobos / 'dʷo:.bos/	aidir /'aj.dĩ-/		

Case / Type	Adverbial	Proportional / Multiplier	Distributive	Collective	Fractional
Nominative	bes /'bes/	bepieces / 'be.çe.kes/	binam / 'bĩ.nã/	binio / 'bĩ.n'io/	semens / 'sẽ.mẽs/
Accusative					semessem / 'sẽ.mẽs.sẽ/
Dative		bepieci / 'be.çe.ki/	binins / 'bĩ.nĩs/		semessi / 'sẽ.mẽs.si/

Three (3)

Case / Gender, Type	Cardinal			Ordinal		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neu.	Masc.	Fem.	Neu.
Nominative	tirs / 'ti:s/	tiar / 'tʰa/	ters / 'te:s/	tertios / 'tɛ.tʰios/	tertia / 'tɛ.tʰa/	tertium / 'tɛ.tʰũ/
Accusative					tertiam / 'tɛ.tʰã/	
Dative	tiurm /'tʰũ/			tertio / 'tɛ.tʰio/	tertiaē / 'tɛ.tʰɛ/	tertio / 'tɛ.tʰio/

Case / Type	Adverbial	Proportional / Multiplier	Distributive	Collective	Fractional
Nominative	ter /'tẽ/	terpieces / 'te.çe.kes/	ternam / 'tẽ.nã/	ternio / 'tẽ.n'io/	tierns /'t'ẽ:s/
Accusative					tierntem / 't'ẽ.t'ẽ/
Dative		terpieci /'te.çe.ki/	ternins / 'tẽ.nĩs/		tiernti / 't'ẽ.ti/

Four (4)

Case / Gender, Type	Cardinal	Ordinal		
		Masc.	Fem.	Neu.
Nominative		quartos /	quarta / 'kʷa.ta/	quartum /

Accusative	quattuor / 'kʷat.tʷɔ̃/	'kʷã.tos/	quartam / 'kʷã.tã/	'kʷã.tũ/	
Dative			quarto / 'kʷã.to/	quartae / 'kʷã.tɛ:/	quarti /'kʷã.ti/
Case / Type	Adverbial	Proportional / Multiplier	Distributive	Collective	Fractional
Nominative	quater / 'kʷa.te/	quadorpleces / 'kʷa.dõ.çe.kes/	quaternos / 'kʷa'tɛ.nõs/	quaternio / 'kʷa'tɛ.nʲo/	quadarns / 'kʷa.dã̃:s/
Accusative			quaternion / 'kʷa'tɛ.nũ/		quadarntem / 'kʷa.dã̃.tẽ/
Dative		quadorpleci / 'kʷa.dõ.çe.ki/	quaterno / 'kʷa'tɛ.nõ/		quadarnti / 'kʷa.dã̃.ti/

Five (5)

Case / Gender, Type		Cardinal	Ordinal		
			Masc.	Fem.	Neu.
Nominative		quinve / 'kʷĩ..wɛ/	quintos / 'kʷĩ..tos/	quinta /'kʷĩ..ta/	quintum / 'kʷĩ..tos/
Accusative				quintam / 'kʷĩ..tã/	
Dative				quinto /'kʷĩ..to/	quinta /'kʷĩ..tɛ:/

Case / Type	Adverbial	Proportional / Multiplier	Distributive	Collective	Fractional
Nominative	quinvies / 'kʷĩ..ɣes/	quinvepleces / 'kʷĩ..we.çe.kes/	quini / 'kʷĩ..nĩ/	quinio / 'kʷĩ..nʲo/	quentans / 'kʷẽ.tãs/
Accusative					quinos / 'kʷĩ..nõs/
Dative			quinvepleci / 'kʷĩ..we.çe.ki/		quinis / 'kʷĩ..nĩs/

Six (6)

Case / Gender, Type	Cardinal	Ordinal		

			Masc.	Fem.	Neu.
Nominative		sex /'sɛks/	sextos /'sɛk.stos/	sexta /'sɛk.sta/	sextum /'sɛk.stũ/
Accusative				sextam /'sɛk.stã/	
Dative			sexto /'sɛk.sto/	sextae /'sɛk.stɛ:/	sexti /'sɛk.sti/
Case / Type	Adverbial	Proportional / Multiplier / Distributive		Collective	Fractional
Nominative	sexies / 'sɛk.sʲes/	seni /'sẽ:.nĩ/		senio / 'sẽ:.nʲo/	sextans / 'sɛk.stãs/
Accusative		senos /'sẽ:.nõs/			sextantem / 'sɛk.stã.tẽ/
Dative		senis /'sẽ:.nĩs/			sextanti / 'sɛk.stã.ti/

Seven (7)

Case / Gender, Type	Cardinal	Ordinal			Adverbial
		Masc.	Fem.	Neu.	
Nominative	sepdem / 'sɛʔ.dẽ/	sepdemos / 'sɛʔ.dẽ.mõs/	sepdemam / 'sɛʔ.dẽ.mã/	sepdemum / 'sɛʔ.dẽ.mũ/	sepdies / 'sɛʔ.dʲes/
Accusative					
Dative		sepdemo / 'sɛʔ.dẽ.mõ/	sepdemae / 'sɛʔ.dẽ.mɛ/	sepdemi / 'sɛʔ.dẽ.mĩ/	

Eight (8)

Case / Gender, Type	Cardinal	Ordinal			Adverbial
		Masc.	Fem.	Neu.	
Nominative	ocdo / 'ɔʔ.do/	ocdavos /ɔʔ. 'da:.wos/	ocdava /ɔʔ. 'da:.wɑ/	ocdaum /ɔʔ. 'da:.ũ::/	ocdies / 'ɔʔ.dʲes/
Accusative			ocdavam /ɔʔ. 'da:.wã/		
Dative		ocdavo /ɔʔ. 'da:.wo/	ocdavae /ɔʔ. 'da:.wɛ/	ocdavi /ɔʔ. 'da:.wi/	

Nine (9) to Twelve (12)

The cardinal form of 9 in Proto-Azorean is novem /'nɔ.wě/, But due to the little utilization of the ordinal and adverbial forms of this number, these forms were lost in Proto-Azorean. This also happened with the following numerals up until 12, after which most numerals from the Classical Latin number system didn't arrive, and in any case most of the island inhabitants didn't use large numbers often, so the few numerals after this point went unused.

Number	Proto-Azorean
Nine (9)	novem /'nɔ.wě/
Ten (10)	decem /'dɛ.kě/
Eleven (11)	undecim /'ũ:.dɛ.kĩ/
Twelve (12)	onia /õ.ŋja/ ¹

¹ The word for Twelve is derived from the fractional form used for the roman ounce and pound, a different pronunciation of this word: unia /'ũ:.ŋja/, became used to refer to the actual units of measurement.

Verbs

Sentence Structure and Semantics

Proto-Azorean features the first step of a process in which the Azorean language becomes a topic-prominent, ergative-absolutive language. Proto-Azorean itself is Active-stative, with the intransitive argument switching between the nominative or accusative case depending on the **volition**^[W] of the verb. In transitive clauses, the most common word-order is object-subject-verb.

All verbs in Proto-Azorean are inherited from the passive voice of latin verbs, with the auxiliary verbs merging into the verb root.

Conjugation

Indicative Mood	1st Singular	2nd Singular	1st Plural	2nd Plural	3rd Singular/Plural
Present	'ã.mɔ	ã'ma:.jɛ	ã'mã:.mo	ã 'mã:.mĩ.ni	ã'ma:.to
Past Imperfect	'ã.ma.bɔ	ã'ma:.ba:.jɛ			ã'ma:.ba:.to
Past Perfect	ã'ma:.to.sũ				
Past Pluperfect	ã 'ma:.to.sɛ.ɟã				
Future	'ã.ma.bɔ	ã'ma:.bɛ:.jɛ			ã'ma:.be.to

Future Perfect	ã 'ma:.to.sɛ.ɔ				

Phonological Changes in Order

This is a list of all phonological changes from Classical Latin to Proto-Azorean in the order that they happened during the time period.

- The diphthongs of Classical Latin suffer monophthongization in the following ways:
 - /ae/ becomes /ɛ/. See entry #1 of the adjective vocabulary.
 - /au/ becomes /o/. See entry #8 of the noun vocabulary.
 - /eu/ becomes /y/. See entry #9 of the noun vocabulary.
 - /oe/ becomes /ø/. See entry #9 of the noun vocabulary.
- The near-high front /ɪ/ and back /ʊ/ vowels lowered to high-mid position (/e/ and /o/ respectively).
 - See entry #2 of the noun vocabulary.
- The low vowel /a/ suffered backing to /ɑ/ when following voiced consonants and liquids.
 - See entries #5 and #6 of the noun vocabulary.
- Vowel length is lost at the last syllable of words, except in monosyllabic words. This makes the previous syllable of the word gain extra length.
 - See entries #11 and #10 of the noun vocabulary.
- Hiatus with the same vowel assimilate into an overlong vowel.
 - See entry #12 of the noun vocabulary.
- Any nasal consonant before velar consonants becomes /ŋ/ and assimilates the following consonant, if the assimilated consonant is accompanied by another consonant, the second consonant takes its place.
 - See entry #3 of the adjective vocabulary and entry #4 of the verb vocabulary.
- Nasal consonants in coda position and intervocalically (except /ŋ/) cause the neighboring vowels to become nasalized. If in coda position, the consonant disappears.
 - See entries #9, #11 and #14 of the noun vocabulary.
- Liquids in coda position cause the following consonant to become voiced
 - See entry #1 of the noun vocabulary and entry #2 of the adjective vocabulary.
- Lateral consonants in coda position palatalize into a consonant or semivowel /j/
 - See entry #2 of the adjective vocabulary.
- The cluster /fl/ assimilates into /t/, the cluster /pl/ suffers heavy assimilation into /ç/, and the

cluster /kl/ shifts into /tʰ/.

- See entries #2 and #1 of the verb vocabulary and entry #23 of the noun vocabulary.
11. Dark /t/ and soft l /l/ vocalize to a labiovelar /w/ consonant or semivowel everywhere except clusters and in coda position. If following or followed by a high back vowel /u/, assimilation occurs and the resulting /w/ becomes geminated.
- See entries #3, #5 and #14 of the noun vocabulary.
12. Aspirated consonants become their plain affricate counterparts
- /p^h/ becomes /pʰ/
 - /t^h/ becomes /ts/
 - /k^h/ becomes /kx/
13. The first element of clusters with only plosives becomes a glottal stop /ʔ/ and makes the second element voiced.
- See entry #7 of the noun vocabulary.
14. ¹ Front non-low vowels as the first element of a hiatus become a palatal /j/ semivowel. If this happens after /w/, the two sounds assimilate into /ɥ/. If there's a front high vowel /i/ or another palatal semivowel /j/ following this former hiatus, the sounds assimilate and the resulting semivowel becomes geminated. If all of this happens on the first syllable of a word, the result is a high vowel /i/ instead of a semivowel.
- See entry #13 of the noun vocabulary
15. ¹ Back non-low vowels as the first element of a hiatus become a labiovelar /w/ semivowel. If this happens after /j/, the two sounds assimilate into /ɥ/. If there's a back high vowel /u/ or another labiovelar semivowel /w/ following this former hiatus, the sounds assimilate and the resulting semivowel becomes geminated. If all of this happens on the first syllable of a word, the result is a high vowel /u/ instead of a semivowel.
- See entries #14, #15 and #16 of the noun vocabulary and entry #1 of the adverb vocabulary.
16. Front and back non-low vowels as the second element of a hiatus become a palatal /j/ and labiovelar /w/ semivowel respectively. The same assimilation from the previous changes apply.
- See entry #19 of the noun vocabulary.
17. Stressed voiceless plosives in coda position gain an epenthetic vowel:
- The epenthetic vowel is /i/ if the previous vowel is front and non-low.
 - The epenthetic vowel is /ʌ/ if the previous vowel is back and non-low.
 - The epenthetic vowel is /e/ if the previous vowel is low.
 - See entry #1 of the verb vocabulary
18. Stressed voiced plosives in coda position become affricates:
- /b/ becomes /bβ/

- /t/ becomes /ts/
- /d/ becomes /dz/

19. Unstressed plosives in coda position become fricatives:

- /p/ becomes /ɸ/
- /b/ becomes /β/
- /t/ becomes /s/
- /d/ becomes /z/
- /k/ becomes /x/

20. The trill suffers different changes depending on its position and stress in the word:

- In clusters and in coda position, it disappears and makes the neighboring vowel r-colored
- Unstressed intervocalically before a back vowel or any low vowel, it approximates into /ɹ/. If before a high back vowel, it assimilates into it.
- Unstressed intervocalically before a non-low front vowel, it palatalizes into /j/. If before a high front vowel /i/, it assimilates into /j/.
- When stressed, it fortifies into /d/ before back vowels and low vowels, and into /j/ before non-low front vowels
- See entries #1, #7, #8, #21 and #22 of the noun vocabulary and entry #3 of the verb vocabulary.

¹ A hierarchy determines which of these two processes happen on a hiatus: If one of the vowels is low, the other vowel suffers the change. If neither of the vowels are low, but one of them is stressed, the unstressed vowel suffers the change. If neither of the vowels are stressed, but one of them is long, the short vowel suffers the change. If neither of the previous conditions apply, then the highest vowel of the two suffers the change.

Vocabulary

The following is a table with Proto-Azorean vocabulary that serves to show specific changes in the language, each entry has a number which is used to identify the word across the page. Please note that the spelling is merely for visualization, as Proto-Azorean did not have a written form.

Nouns

Index	Word	Spelling	Pronunciation	Meaning	Etymology
1	charda	CHALDA	'kxɑ̃.da	Papyrus, paper	Classical Latin charta
2	cebos	CEBOS	'ke.bos	Meal, fodder	Classical Latin cibus
3	meu	MEV	'mɛw	Honey, sweet	Classical Latin mel

4	vita	VITA	'wi:.ta	Life	Classical Latin vita
5	piva	PIVA	'pi:.wa	Mortar, pillar	Classical Latin pila
6	peva	PEVA	'pe.wa	Ball	Classical Latin pila
7	cyrda	CYRDA	'kyʔ.da	Tunnel, crypt	Classical Latin crypta, Ancient Greek <i>κρυπτή</i>
8	vis	VIS	'vi:s	Ear	Classical Latin auris
9	poenam	POENAM	'pø:.nã	Punishment	Classical Latin poena
10	pes	PES	'pe:s	Foot	Classical Latin pes
11	duellum	DVELLVM	'dʷɛ:l.lũ	War	Old Latin duellum
12	fivii	FIVII	'fi:.wi:	Sons, children	Classical Latin filii
13	fivios	FIVIOS	'fi:.ɣos	Son	Classical Latin filius
14	uuna	VVNA	'ũ:..nã	Moon	Classical Latin luna
15	muuvi	MVVI	'mu:..wi	Mule	Classical Latin muli
16	ocovi	OCОВI	'ɔ.ko:.wi	Eye	Classical Latin oculi
17	statio	STATIO	'sta:tʰo	Outpost, station	Classical Latin statio
18	oiva	OIVA	'o.ɣa	Sheep	Lusitanian oila

19	coitos	COITOS	'koj.tos	Meeting, combination, intercourse	Classical Latin coitus
20	coidura	COIDVRA	koj.'du:.ja	Care, cultivation	Classical Latin cultura
21	puer	PVER	'p ^w ɛ	Child, boy	Classical Latin puer
22	barcchium	BARCCHIVM	'ba-k.kxʲũ	Arm, forearm	Classical Latin bracchium
23	tlaves	TLAVES	'tʰa:.wes	Key	Classical Latin clavis
24	porgos	PORGOS	'pɔ:.gos	Pig	Classical Latin porcus, speculated influence from Lusitanian porcom
25					
26					
27					
28					
29					
30					

Adjectives

Index	Word	Spelling	Pronunciation	Meaning	Etymology
1	vetos	VETOS	'we:.tos	Happy, cheerful	Classical Latin laetus
2	moidos	MOIDOS	'moj.dos	Much, many	Classical Latin multos
3	pengves	PENGVES	'pɛŋ.wes	Thick, dense, fat	Classical Latin pinguis
4					

5					
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Adverbs

Index	Word	Spelling	Pronunciation	Meaning	Etymology
1	deenvo	DEENVO	'dẽ:..wo	Anew, again	Classical Latin denuo
2					
3					
4					
5					

Verbs

Index	Word	Spelling	Pronunciation	Meaning	Etymology
1	pluit	PLVIT	'çujtĩ	To rain	Classical Latin pluit
2	fluo	FLVO	ʔ ^w o:	To flow, to proceed, to spread	Classical Latin fluo
3	amai	AMAI	ã'mã:j	To love, to like (present infinitive)	Classical Latin amare
4	pengo	PENGO	'pẽŋo:	To paint, to decorate	Classical Latin pingo
5					

Names

Index	Word	Spelling	Pronunciation	Translation/Equivalent Cognate	Identity	Etymology
1	hadases	HADASES	ha.'da.sɛs	Harase	Lusitanian deity, later became the Azorean	Lusitanian Harase

					deity of herding		
2							
3							
4							
5							

Example Texts



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